



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-95-139  
Thursday  
20 July 1995

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-139

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**Arab Bank Grants Loans to 10 Countries**

*EA1807133095 Nairobi KNA in English*  
*0700 GMT 17 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dakar, Senegal (PANA) — [dateline as received] Ten African countries are to receive loans or grants totalling 24.755 million U.S. dollars from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, BADEA.

A BADEA statement received by PANA [Pan-African News Agency] in Dakar Sunday [16 July] from the Khartoum-based institution said that 23.250 million U.S. dollars will be used to finance four development projects while 1.505 million dollars will be in the form of eight technical assistance grants.

The major beneficiaries include Eritrea, Africa's newest state, which has been allocated 12 million U.S. dollars for electricity generation and distribution.

Guinea will get 6.5 million dollars to promote palm oil and rubber production while 2.7 million U.S. dollars has been earmarked for hospital rehabilitation in Mozambique.

The BADEA board of directors, which met in Beirut, Lebanon, from 3 to 5 July, gave 300,000 U.S. dollars to finance an unnamed feasibility study in Senegal, 320,000 dollars for another one in Burkina Faso and 80,000 dollars for a similar study in Equatorial Guinea.

The bank also approved 160,000 U.S. dollars as support to the Ministry of Agriculture in Botswana and the same amount to that of Cape Verde.

Mali's Ministries of Labour and of Mining, Water Resources and Energy have been allocated support to the tune of 160,000 U.S. dollars and 155,000 U.S. dollars, respectively, the BADEA statement said. Madagascar's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is earmarked to get 170,000 U.S. dollars as support from the bank.

**Roundup of Financial Aid Agreement Reports**

*AB1707123595*

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on aid, loan, and financial agreements from 30 June to 16 July.

**BENIN**

The French Development Fund has granted Benin 1.5 billion CFA francs. The funding agreement for this was signed in Cotonou on 7 July. The aid will be used in funding the third phase of the urban development program. This brings to 2.7 billion CFA francs the amount of monies the French Development Fund has

given for the rehabilitation of urban infrastructure, and 5 billion CFA francs the total amount of financial aid granted to Benin this year by the French Development Fund. (Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 7 Jul 95)

A protocol agreement involving 1.5 billion CFA francs was signed on 7 July between Benin and the PRC. The money will be used for the purchase of new equipment for the Beninese Armed Forces, in order to enhance its capacity to promote the socioeconomic development of the country. (Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 7 Jul 95)

**BURKINA FASO**

Bilateral negotiations between Burkina Faso and Germany ended in Bonn on 5 July. Following the negotiations on financial and technical cooperation for 1995-96, the Federal Republic of Germany pledged to support three priority sectors: rural development, health, education, and road construction. Germany will also continue to support the current economic and social reforms in Burkina Faso. In order to further support development projects, the German Federal Government has granted Burkina Faso over 35 billion CFA francs for the next two years. (Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 6 Jul 95)

**CAPE VERDE**

Official sources in Praia report that Portugal presented a consignment of equipment worth about 4 million French francs to Cape Verdian national television on 3 July. The equipment donation is part of a cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in August 1994 in the field of information. The agreement authorizes Portuguese television to transmit direct, uninterrupted programs to Cape Verde. Also under the agreement, Radio Portugal's international service will transmit on two frequencies in the Cape Verdian archipelago. (Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 3 Jul 95)

**CONGO**

Congo and France signed a financial convention to enable the deployment of the Gendarmerie throughout the national territory, in Brazzaville on 7 July. The money, which stands at 960 million CFA francs, will be used in purchasing equipment and supplies as well as rehabilitating the military infrastructure to enable the Gendarmerie Command to deploy its brigades throughout the national territory. The two countries were represented by Defense Minister Maurice Stephane Bongo Nourra, and French Ambassador (Bernard Raymond



Cesaire). (Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 7 Jul 95)

#### **COTE D'IVOIRE**

Japan has granted financial aid of 17.7 billion CFA francs to Cote d'Ivoire. Out of this amount, 15 billion CFA francs will be used to finance the rehabilitation of the Cocody University Teaching Hospital's buildings, and to install new equipment there. The remaining 2.7 billion CFA francs will be used to acquire fishing equipment, and to develop coastal fisheries through the construction of port facilities. (Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15-16 Jul 95)

#### **ETHIOPIA**

The World Bank has pledged a grant of \$2 million to Debre Zeit municipality, about 400 kilometers southeast of Addis Ababa, to assist the socioeconomic activity going on in the district. The chairman of the Debre Zeit Town Council, Alemayehu Abdi, said the town is faced with numerous development challenges demanding firm commitment on the part of the local people, the council, and donor organizations. (Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia International Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Jul 95)

#### **GHANA**

The IMF has approved loans totalling \$258 million for Ghana over the next three years to support the government's economic program. The loans carry an interest rate of 0.5 percent and are repayable over 10 years, with five and a half years grace period. (Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 1 Jul 95)

The minister of works and housing has told Parliament that the World Bank has donated \$24 million to the country for the improvement of drainage facilities in Accra following the recent floods. New measures have been taken to prevent such damage in future: unauthorized structures along primary and major drains will be removed, and town planning regulations and by-laws will henceforth be strictly enforced. (Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 14 Jul)

#### **GUINEA**

The Japanese Government plans to extend a grant of 350 million yen, equivalent to \$4 million, to Guinea, according to KYODO NEWS SERVICE on 12 July. The economic assistance will be used to help boost food production, the report said. (Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT 12 Jul 95)

#### **MALI**

The Netherlands signed an aid agreement of nearly 4 billion CFA francs with the country on 11 July to boost rural rice production. The agreement was signed by the Dutch head of mission in the country, and the Malian foreign minister. (Bamako Radiodiffusion du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 12 Jul 95)

On 11 July, Japan and Mali signed a memorandum on a 1.75-billion CFA-franc agricultural loan to the country. Under the agreement, Japan will supply fertilizers and agrochemical products to Mali to help improve food production. The memorandum was signed at the Japanese Embassy in Dakar by the Japanese ambassador to Mali, and the Malian charge d'affaires in Senegal. (Bamako Radiodiffusion- Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 14 Jul 95)

#### **NIGER**

Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Bazoum Mohamed and the German Ambassador to Niger, Mrs. Angelica Wolker, today signed a financial aid agreement worth 15 million Deutsche marks, or 4.5 billion CFA francs. This financial contribution, which was obtained from the German Institute for Credit for Reconstruction, will be used in supporting the third phase of the primary education project in Niger. (Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 7 Jul 95)

#### **NIGERIA**

A 1.5-billion naira contract to supply potable water to five local government areas of Rivers State has been signed. The contract agreement was signed between the Rivers State Government and the Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission, OMPADEC, and the Canadian Government. The local government areas that will benefit from the project are Eche, Oyigbo, Ekwere, Obro Akpo, and Port Harcourt. (Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 30 Jun 95)

#### **SENEGAL**

Senegal will receive about 800 billion CFA francs from donors between 1995 and 1997 in support of the structural adjustment program being implemented in Dakar. (Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 7 Jul 95)

Japan has donated two dialysis generators to Senegal worth around 33 million CFA francs — nearly \$70,000 dollars — official sources said on 8 July. The machines will be used by Dakar's main hospital which already has three, medical authorities said. The newest is 12 years old. The number of patients undergoing dialysis rose from 875 in 1990 to 1,428 in 1994, while the number

of people suffering kidney failure rose by 20 percent between 1993 and 1994, the authorities added. (Paris AFP in English 2013 GMT 8 Jul 95)

#### TOGO

The PRC has donated drugs and medical equipment worth 35.8 million CFA francs to the Togolese Government. The donation was presented to Afatsao Amedome, minister of health, population, and national solidarity by the PRC ambassador. The PRC ambassador explained that the donation, however small, is the symbol of the fidelity and the traditional friendship between Togo and the PRC. The Togolese minister thanked the PRC for

its unfailing support to Togo. (Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 4 Jul 95)

France signed an agreement with Togo on 10 July to provide funding of 1.5 billion CFA francs for the country's health care development policy. Part of the amount will be used to complete the health care delivery program initiated in the Plateau Region in 1992. The rest of the funds will be used to purchase basic medicines for the various hospitals, and to fight against diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, and sexually-transmitted diseases and AIDS. (Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 10 Jul 95)

**Rwanda****Trilateral Border Security Meeting Held***EA1907204495 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English  
1145 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A meeting on security [was] convened yesterday [18 July] at Rwamagana in Kibungo prefecture. The meeting was attended by representatives of Kibungo region, Muyinga [and] Kirundo regions of Burundi, and Kagera region of Tanzania.

The meeting resolved that patrols should be stepped up along the common borders. The meeting also concluded that [the] three countries should submit and exchange lists of names of people who took part in destabilizing security together with those who participated in the genocide.

Concerning the Rwandan economy, the meeting suggested that the Rwandese property outside the country should be brought back.

A commission was also set up to facilitate the returning of Rwandan and Burundian refugees.

**Correspondent Says Current Calm 'Deceptive'***AB1907190895 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program. Hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For the past three months or so, there has been relative calm in Rwanda. It followed a year of considerable turmoil after the Tutsi-led RPF [Rwandan popular Front] rebels ousted the Hutu government and drove it with the Army and hordes of refugees across the borders into Burundi, Tanzania, and Zaire. Ever since, there has been talk of Hutu militias training in the refugees camps and of the Tutsi army taking reprisals in Rwanda for the genocide committed by the fleeing army and its supporters. Well, our Kigali correspondent, Julien Bedford, is here in London. I asked him if the calm in Rwanda was real or deceptive:

[Begin recording] [Bedford] There is a relative calm because there are still minor incidents here, there, and everywhere. There was a shooting at the camp in Panzi across the border in Zaire last week. But the overlying calm is deceptive because there are a lot of people both in the government and in the international community who are concerned that there could be a... [pauses] there is a possibility of a reinvasion by the military commanders forced into exiled last year on a limited scale, perhaps, in the coming months. The situation at the moment is that there are 2 million refugees outside

the country. Among them perhaps 50,000, maybe more, soldiers and militia. These people are armed. They are getting more arms. How many arms, it is difficult to say.

[Bickerton] What evidence is there for this rearming?

[Bedford] Well, there have been two human rights reports saying planes have been flying into Goma carrying weapons and although they cannot give exact numbers, there does seem to be arms or ammunition coming into the area which may be arriving in the hands of the former military regime.

[Bickerton] Where are these planes coming from?

[Bedford] They are coming from Seychelles, from eastern Europe, I think some have been from south America. I can't tell you the provenance of who's actually supplying the weapons because the international arms market is fairly convoluted.

[Bickerton] How have they been paid for?

[Bedford] I think there's a lot of money. The Bank of Rwanda was looted, picked clean by the army before they left the country. That money is being converted into dollars or whatever currency they like and there is enough money and there are arms reaching the former regime and one of the leading lights of that regime in the amnesty reports said yes they were arms being received and yes they were planning to invade Rwanda.

[Bickerton] So what is the government in Kigali doing about this? Are they making any preparations to withstand an invasion?

[Bedford] They've deployed extra troops to the sensitive areas which is in the northwest around Ruhengeri and in the southwest around Cyangugu. Extra troops have been deployed and I think security is at a very high level in those areas, especially in the northwest around Ruhengeri and Gisenyi. A marine battalion which has been trained in Canada has now been deployed up on the lake to patrol the lake and frontier region. That's meant to be just about the best unit the RPF has and they are deployed there to guard frontier security.

[Bickerton] So what does all this do to any hopes for some kind of reconciliation, for some kind of democracy, some kind of new deal in Rwanda?

[Bedford] It's very difficult to say. I would honestly believe that democracy is not the solution for the country at the moment. People are too divided and there is too much antagonism and with the tribal structure in Rwanda — we have 85 percent of the people Hutus and 15 percent Tutsis — it would be very dangerous for there to be a democracy because the last time they were

running up to elections, 1 million Tutsis got massacred. As for reconciliation, the government talks about it, but there is little to be seen on the ground. In some parts of the country even you could say there is perhaps a system of apartheid growing up. There are shops where Hutus find it difficult to be served and are generally treated as second class citizens. This is exacerbated by the threat of a reinvasion. [end recording]

**Refugee Spokesperson on Situation, Peace**

AB1807202395 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*  
1215 GMT 18 Jul 95

[Interview with Jean-Paul Senzora, spokesperson of Rwandan refugees in central Africa, with correspondent Jean de Dieu Ndong Ovono, in Libreville; date not given — live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Senzora] 17 July 1994 is a date that cannot be forgotten in the history of the Rwandan people. It is on this date that the essential part of the exodus of the Rwandan people came to an end. This unprecedented phenomenon in the history of humanity followed the takeover of the whole Rwandan territory — except the area called the Turquoise — by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR] and the Ugandan Army. This situation, with the complicity of the great powers including the United States of America, threw in the boondocks over 4 million Rwandans who were exposed to the most terrible conditions of existence. This resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths among them.

[Ovono] Certain persons regarded as specialists on Rwanda say that you Rwandan refugees who fled from the FPR are only hostages and human shields of the former dignitaries of President Habyarimana's regime.

[Senzora] First, the Rwandan people have just proved by their refusal to return to their country that they do not want to again be under the Tutsi yoke which is characterized by massacres and killings that were already well known in feudal times and which the FPR perpetrates on a larger scale today.

Second, the refugees are no one's hostages. They have not returned because the conditions for their return, in dignity and security, has not been met. Those who are in power in Kigali are precisely in capable of organizing the return of the refugees and when they describe us as hostages, they are simply trying to justify their inability. Yesterday, the Rwandan authorities blew their horns, notably the information minister, who spoke yesterday on the radio and clearly said that the assessment of their one-year rule in Kigali was very positive. The assessment is rather very negative. We cannot understand how a government can assess its rule as being positive when over half the number of its citizens

is outside the country. Practically every two Rwandans out of three are in exile.

Another very sad thing is that every one out of 40 inhabitants in Rwanda is in prison and the conditions in the prisons... [pauses] we saw them on the television. There were five-year old children and there are even babies. Children were even born in prison and they are in prison with their mothers. Another thing that can be assessed as negative is that the government is unable to organize the return of the refugees to their country, as I have just said, because when this government is asked to organize the return, it answers with attacks on refugee and displaced people's camps. I think it will not be superfluous to recall Kibeho. The events of Kibeho were very, very painful. A large number of FPR government officials in Kigali are fleeing. Some of them are in the neighboring countries and from time to time they say what is happening in Rwanda: Journalists are imprisoned, parties are banned from working. Political parties no longer play their role. A lot of things are currently being said that very well show whoever wants to hear that the assessment is of FPR rule is negative.

[Ovono] Obviously, national reconciliation in Rwanda cannot be achieved tomorrow since in addition to what is happening in Kigali, it appears that the former Rwanda Armed Forces are being rearmed so that through the force of arms, they can organize the return of the refugees to Rwanda in case negotiation fails.

[Senzora] It is you journalists who should be told to ask the authorities in Kigali why they do not adopt peaceful methods to enable these refugees to return home. But, in any case, I must inform you that the FPR uses many different methods to deceive and alert international opinion, notably by organizing ceaseless attacks. The refugees and certain vigilant persons think that the UN Security Council must be made to lift the arms embargo on Rwanda and dissuade the partners of the FPR from intensifying their military support for the FPR government and Army. I think the refugees asked the UN Security Council on several occasions to intensify this embargo through a tighter control of the border with Uganda, which the FPR has used in arming itself since the beginning of the war.

[Ovono] What help exactly are you expecting from the international community to enable you to return to your country?

[Senzora] The refugees are expecting the United Nations to come up with more realistic policies so that this international community can be really committed to the return of the refugees. They can do this by demanding the FPR engage in dialogue with the refugees to find the most appropriate mechanisms for the refugees' return to



their country with dignity and security. I would like to add, by coming back to a question you have just asked me, that the refugees are not rearming themselves as the FPR claims. With the everyday difficulties they already experience, how can they manage to buy arms? This is simply an FPR pretext to get the UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo on Rwanda while the FPR continues to receive its arms from Uganda, its usual supplier.

### **Zaire**

#### **France, Belgium, Germany Deport Illegal Immigrants**

*AB1907193195 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has apparently been something of a swoop on illegal immigrants in Europe from Zaire. A batch of Zairians, some from Belgium and Germany but most from France, were bundled onto a plane in Paris and dispatched unceremoniously back to Kinshasa from where our correspondent, Matthew Tostevin, reports:

[Begin Tostevin recording] The expelled Zairians arrived at Kinshasa's Njili Airport early this morning. The

specially chartered airplane took off soon afterwards, leaving over 40 people who were none too happy at being back home. An official at the airport said that among the returnees were two women and four children. The official complained that the Zairians had been expelled from France with little more than the clothes they stood up in and did not even have money for the taxi fare into Kinshasa which is some 25 km away. He said they had to ask passers-by to help them.

Foreign Affairs Minister Lundu Bululu said he did not know exactly why the Zairians had been expelled from France. He said I can not say anything until I know the conditions under which these people were sent back or the reason that made the French authorities do it. A spokesman for a Zairian Human Rights Organization, The Voice of the Voiceless, said he was revolted by this latest expulsions. He said that another jet which recently brought three men expelled from Europe had delivered its cargo in what he described as unacceptable conditions. He said one of the men was stripped almost naked and another was in handcuff.

The wave of expulsions does not yet appear to be over and government sources in Kinshasa say they think more people will be arriving back in Zaire within the next week. [end recording]



## Ethiopia

### UN Forces Report 'Arming' of Hutu Militias

EA1907182795 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia  
International Service in English  
1630 GMT 18 (rpt 18) Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The members of the Ethiopian Defense Force who [have] accomplished their peace mission in Rwanda have started returning to their country, beginning last night. The deputy commander of the brigade, apt (Sibhat Dercha), said the Ethiopian Defense Force sent to Rwanda under the UN has achieved its mission of restoring security and peace keeping, in addition to helping Rwandan returnees from neighboring countries resume normal life.

The captain disclosed that there is a possibility of new conflict because of occasional shooting and (?looting) by Hutu militias near cities and towns. The vice-commander added the governments of Zaire and Rwanda have closed their frontiers because of misunderstanding, and this has caused constraints in the flow of refugees.

He said Hutu militias are at present encouraging arming some refugees, who are returning to the center of the city to create a climate of chaos. He said all the members of the Ethiopian Defense Force will return to their country by next Saturday [22 July].

## Somalia

### AFP: Aidid Deploys 'Army' Along Green Line

AB1907160895 Paris AFP in English  
1536 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, July 19 (AFP) — Mogadishu went onto a war footing Wednesday [19 July] as militiamen loyal to General Mohamed Farah Aidid deployed along the "Green Line" bisecting the divided capital and north Mogadishu strongman Ali Mahdi Mohamed put his militias on a high state of alert.

Ali Mahdi accused Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi of fomenting civil war in Somalia by supporting Aidid, saying he had provided the warlord with non-humanitarian aid, which he did not specify.

The general, whose militias fought bloody battles with US troops here in 1993, was elected "interim president" of Somalia by his supporters last month and has since constituted a "national army."

Its new "technicals" — pick-up trucks with heavy weapons mounted — were racing round the streets of south Mogadishu Wednesday.

In the north, Ali Mahdi told journalists he expected battles to break out soon as a result of Aidid's "provocative manoeuvres" along the Green Line.

"If fighting erupts in Mogadishu, it will be more disastrous than ever before, but I swear it will be the end of General Aidid," he declared, saying his militias were under orders to shoot to wound or kill if Aidid's men invaded the no-man's-land along the Green Line.

Aidid's "army" occupied sites along the line which included the largely destroyed palace of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, who was overthrown in 1991, the Mogadishu stadium, and the disused central bank.

Aidid supporters said they were braced for an attack on his radio station by Ali Mahdi's militias.

Osman Ali "Atto," Aidid's rival in south Mogadishu, charged earlier this month that Libya had sent a delegation to Mogadishu to assess Aidid's military needs.

Aidid's "foreign minister," General Jama Ghalib, confirmed in Addis Ababa last month on the sidelines of an organization of African Unity summit from which Somalia was excluded as not having a recognised government that a Libyan delegation led by its ambassador to Djibouti had been in south Mogadishu on "an inter-governmental visit."

Mogadishu newspapers reported Wednesday morning that another Libyan delegation was due to visit, but it was not possible to confirm whether it had arrived.

### Court Reports 1,000 Fake Banknotes Circulating

EA2007093595 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A statement from the Islamic High Court reports that fake banknotes have been imported to fulfill political ends, in addition to undermining the growing economy of Somali business people. The statement calls on business people in markets in the countryside, and especially those in Mogadishu, to remain vigilant against handling the notes, and to reject them, just as business people from the Bakaaraha Market of Mogadishu have been doing. The fake 1,000 shilling notes have water soluble ink. The notes break when folded, and are heavier than genuine notes. The Somali people are therefore called on to report any transactions to the Islamic High Court, and other courts in the country in general, so that those responsible can be charged.

**Country Turns Down Weapons Order From Turkey****Human Rights Abuses Against Kurds Cited**

MB1907181595 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
19 Jul 95 p 1

[Report by Helen Grange]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa has turned down an order from Turkey for a R1.2-billion [rands] weapons contract, which has since been snapped up by major Western arms suppliers. The Turks wanted to buy equipment such as armoured vehicles and small arms.

An Armscor source said South Africa was refusing to sell arms to Turkey because of that country's human rights abuses against Kurdish rebels. The Turkish military recently launched cross-border raids into neighbouring Iraq, where Kurdish rebels have mobilised.

However, it is believed that the French and U.S. governments are continuing to supply Turkey with arms.

Defence expert Dr Jakkie Celliers said the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), of which Turkey is an important member, would not easily agree to an arms embargo against the country.

"South Africa is probably considered to be out of line in refusing to sell arms to Turkey," Celliers said.

Turkey, in terms of Armscor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] arms classification system, is listed as a country to which South Africa is, in fact, prepared to sell arms.

However, this classification system has fallen into disuse while a cabinet committee reviews South Africa's arms trading policy. This is causing concern in some quarters of the industry because lucrative arms contracts are possibly being forfeited.

Under current cabinet policy, arms exports by Armscor have to be approved by Defence Minister Joe Modise.

The Cameron Commission, set up to look into Armscor's weapons deals since 1991, has also made several recommendations regarding arms trading policy. These are contained in a report expected to be released today or tomorrow.

**Denel Arms Supplier Reacts to Lost Deal**

MB2007080395 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network  
in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A spokesman for the South African commercial arms supplier, Denel, says the company had already spent millions of rands on securing a weapons contract with Turkey, when its permit for the deal was withdrawn.

The spokesman, Mr. Paul Holtzhausen, said in Pretoria that Denel was in the middle of the process when the government told it to let everything go. He said Denel had forfeited much money as a result.

Mr. Holtzhausen was reacting to reports that South Africa had turned down an order from Turkey for a weapons contract of 1.2 billion rands, which has since been snapped up by major Western arms suppliers.

**Mandela Signs National Unity, Reconciliation Law**

MB1907125595 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1222 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria July 19 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday [19 July] signed into law the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill at his official Pretoria residence, saying this was "a moment of enormous significance".

It would now be possible "to establish the truth which has so long been denied us", he told journalists.

The act provides for the setting up of the truth and reconciliation commission, which will comprise an amnesty committee, a committee on gross human rights violations during the apartheid years and a committee on reparation.

"Through the commission we can now deal with our past...and lay the basis for genuine reconciliation," Mandela said.

He described South Africa's history as one of "great and terrible suffering".

"Many have died. Many others have been jailed and tortured. Numbers have simply disappeared without trace. These crimes have not only been committed in South Africa.

"Our immediate neighbours have also suffered devastation at the hand of the apartheid forces. In those countries many have also died and suffered terrible losses."

Mandela said deaths had also occurred in other parts of the world in circumstances which had not been explained.

"Not only in South Africa, therefore, but throughout the world, people are demanding the truth of what happened in those years."

"Only by knowing the truth can we hope to heal the terrible open wounds that are the legacy of apartheid. Only the truth can put the past to rest."

Mandela said the amnesty committee would hear applications for amnesty on the basis of full disclosure.

These would be dealt with in terms of criteria set out in the act.

The committee on gross human rights violations would "hear the stories of the victims of apartheid", record gross violations of human rights and make recommendations aimed at preventing recurrence of similar acts.

"This committee has been granted powers of search and seizure, may subpoena witnesses and will have an investigating arm to ensure that the truth, so far as is possible, is established," Mandela said.

The committee on reparations would examine ways "to restore the dignity and self-respect of victims".

Mandela called on all South Africans to take part in this process.

"People and communities all over the country and beyond must begin to organise so that they too can be part of writing the history of our country."

Mandela said he would soon announce the procedures to be followed in appointing members of the commission. Commissioners would be people of "good standing, highly respected and not of a high political profile".

There was a strong feeling that these "critical appointments should not be tainted by political horse-trading". Members of the commission should be known for their proven commitment to human rights and reconciliation.

Mandela said a decision on whether or not the appointments of commissioners would be a public process was under discussion.

"I will make my announcement in this regard in due course."

#### **'Lively Exchanges' Expected at IFP Conference**

MB1907174995 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1559 GMT 19 Jul 95

[Report by Micel Schnehage]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban July 19 SABA — More than 5,000 Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) members from throughout the country are expected to attend the IFP's annual national conference in Ulundi, KwaZulu/Natal, at the weekend in which far-reaching decisions on crucial issues are expected. Topics likely to fill the agenda include international mediation, the payment of traditional leaders by central government and the November local government elections.

Senior party members were on Wednesday hesitant to speculate on the likely outcome of the debates, but most agreed it would lead to "lively" exchanges in the chambers of the former KwaZulu Government's legislative building in Ulundi.

Provincial Legislature Member John Aulsebrook said the IFP's participation in the government of national unity as well as in governmental and non-governmental forums would also be high on the agenda.

Inkatha's decision on continued participation in these structures would depend largely on the party's stance on international mediation and the payment of traditional chiefs, he said. The election issue was crucial but discussions would not focus on whether or not to have the election, but rather on whether it was practical to conduct the poll in the time left to prepare for it.

Earlier this week party sources said it was likely the IFP would vote for a postponement of the elections. Factors which would probably influence voters in this regard were the still-unresolved boundary disputes in the province and confusion about the voters' roll in KwaZulu/Natal and other provinces. National Local Elections Task Group Co-ordinator Vic Milne was earlier quoted as saying elections were impossible in either rural and metropolitan areas of the province, but many party officials said the poll should go ahead as scheduled.

Internal issues concerning the drafting of the provincial constitution and regional autonomy were also expected to come under the spotlight.

The national conference will be preceded by a National Council meeting on Friday night when matters to be discussed on Saturday and Sunday will be outlined. Most of the weekend's debates will be behind closed doors but final resolutions and decisions are expected to be announced on Sunday.

#### **Police Seize 'Nearly 750' Illegal Weapons in July**

MB2007052095 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Gauteng police say that illegal weapons are widely used in violent crime. Police have confiscated nearly 750 illegal weapons this month alone. The message from police today: We have begun, and we are going to increase our efforts.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Police say illegal weapons are especially being used on the East Rand and in Johannesburg. So far more than 2,500 explosive devices and more than 1,000 weapons have been confiscated.

[Lieutenant Jan Combrink] I think that firearms are used in nearly all cases of violent crime. This is what we are trying to achieve today, to show the public the role we play in stopping this evil of unlicensed firearms and illegal weapons. I think it is important to show the public what we have done.



[Correspondent] According to Lieutenant Combrink the weapons, especially AK-47 rifles, are smuggled from Mozambique through Swaziland, and from Angola through Botswana and Namibia, to Gauteng. An AK-47 rifle costs approximately 250 rands in Johannesburg. The weapons are used especially by vehicle and drug crime syndicates. Such weapons have also killed 32 policemen this year and wounded 80. So far this year fewer weapons have been confiscated, but there were also fewer car hijackings, a 23-percent drop in murder, as well as a drop in the number of cases of public violence. The public should be thanked for this.

[Combrink] We need their unqualified cooperation. We cannot fight this war alone.

[Correspondent] A special unit will be established soon to focus on crimes involving stolen vehicles, drugs, and firearms. [end recording]

#### **SANDF To Undertake In-House 'Belt-Tightening'**

*MB1807124395 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
18 Jul 95 p 6*

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African National Defence Force [SANDF] is undertaking an in-house belt-tightening exercise in a bid to find money to urgently replace ageing equipment.

It follows an acrimonious public debate, inside and out of Parliament, on defence spending, sparked by the navy's need for new ships and claims that large slices of the defence budget should be directed towards the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

The exercise is expected to affect hundreds of people involved in command, administration and training structures probably leading to rationalisation of many military jobs and activities in order to meet requirements.

Details of the exercise have been disclosed in Pretoria by the Chief of the SANDF, General Georg Meiring, who says the military has "reached the end of the line as far as rationalisation of our direct operational elements are concerned".

The SANDF's 1995 planning cycle, to determine the force structure and design, had now been completed and "we now have an idea what the defence force should look like by April 1999." Meiring added: "We cannot further lose any of our operational capabilities because we are at the desired core force level if not somewhat below it already."

This meant unavoidable rationalisation and optimisation of support elements — in particular, command and con-

trol structures, training, personnel management, logistical support as well as general administration.

Senior officers have sounded warnings for months on the impact budgetary cutbacks could have on the future capability of the army, navy, air force and medical service. Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, went on record two years ago as saying the navy wanted to maintain its operational capability but could not do so because of an ageing fleet.

Tenders were called for four corvette-type vessels, but after the tenders had been whittled down to two shipyards — in Spain and Britain — a huge row erupted inside and out of Parliament over the proposed purchase, forcing Defence Minister Joe Modise to back down "for the time being", according to military sources.

A similar situation is soon to face the SA [South African] Air Force, the second oldest air force in the world and now celebrating its 75th anniversary.

It needs new fighter aircraft and trainers to take over from the ageing Impala Mkt and Mk2 jet trainers, Mirage jet fighters and their upgrades, the Cheetah.

The air force still flies 5 year-old Dakota aircraft, which were themselves upgraded recently.

#### **Minister: Foreigner's Waste Not To Be Accepted**

*MB1907195095 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1901 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[Report by Neil Lurssen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington July 19 SAPA — There is no way foreign companies or agencies would be allowed to dump waste, especially toxic waste, in South Africa, according to Dr Dawie de Villiers, minister of environmental affairs and tourism. De Villiers was speaking to reporters in Washington this week after a meeting of a committee of the United States-South Africa bi-national commission which deals with issues covered by his department.

Flanked by his deputy Bantu Holomisa and departmental director-general Dr C M Cameron, De Villiers said the issue of waste dumping had not come up during the meeting with American officials, but in response to a reporter's question he made it clear the South African Government would never agree to such a plan. "There are many companies, agencies or operations in the world which want to use Africa (and) South Africa as a dumping ground," he said. "The problem is they come up with very nice projects and how much they will invest and how it will be safe waste....But once you allow that, how do you differentiate between how the waste is packaged and so on? You can't do it. So the answer to them is

that if they want to come and put up a plant for southern Africa, fine. But we are not going to take waste from anywhere in the world. There is no way we will allow foreign waste in general, toxic waste in particular, to be dumped in South Africa."

De Villiers said the main purpose of the Washington meeting was to prepare for the full meeting of the bi-national commission in South Africa in October under the co-chairmanship of Vice-President Al Gore and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Areas of mutual interest between the two countries included nature conservation and eco-tourism, elements of environmental management and education, sustainable fishing resources, international co-operation on climate change and water management. The plan now was to develop policies and programmes in these and other areas for bilateral discussion.

Asked about the impact of violence and crime on South Africa's image as an international tourist destination, De Villiers said it was true tourists gave personal safety high priority. Political violence was confined mostly to KwaZulu/Natal and the problem of criminality was complex and could not be solved overnight.

#### **Gauteng Identifies Land for Trial Redistribution**

MB1907172595 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1527 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg July 19 SAPA — Gauteng has selected 360,00ha [hectares] of state farmland north of Pretoria for a trial of its land reform programme, hoping to settle thousands of peasants and black farmers on their own piece of land.

The Land Affairs Ministry has given the province R35 million [rands] for the land reform pilot project, one of the presidential lead projects in the Reconstruction and Development Programme, project manager Kenny Fihla said on Wednesday. The intention is to have settled communities farming stock and game, with nearby small agriculture-related businesses, schools, accessible water, amenities and infrastructure. "We would like to see an ideal rural settlement, a viable society emerging out of Rust de Winter that can contribute to economic development," said Fihla of the Gauteng Government's plans for the project.

Among those likely to benefit are the 10,000 Litho Ndzundza people who were removed from the area in

the 1930s and have a restitution claim on their ancestral land. Others are landless communities seeking security of tenure and farmworkers left behind by white farmers moved from the area when it was bought by the previous government to incorporate into KwaNdebele, a plan that never materialised.

The project is still in the planning stage, with land temporarily allocated to people while studies proceed on suitable forms of agriculture, water resources and business potential.

Fihla said the provincial government hoped to start developing and dividing up the area by mid-1996 and settling people permanently by the end of that year. As many as 30,000 people are involved, not all of whom will be granted land.

Land allocations would range from a few hectares for small farmers, to larger farms for cattle and game ranchers. Some white farmers in the area were integrated with rural black communities and would stay on their land. Gauteng wants the private sector to join with a community trust and resuscitate three dormant state chicken farms. The province has set aside 1,700ha of the land for eco-tourism, with nature conservation officials surveying a nature reserve and deciding how to integrate it with the proposed farming community.

R10.2 million of the money from Land Affairs has been earmarked for new land acquisitions to supplement state land, with R18.7 million for a "homestead basic needs grant" similar to urban housing subsidies. Fihla said Gauteng's Development Planning, Environment and Works Department, which wanted to give people access to credit with their land, was negotiating with the Land Bank, Agricultural Credit Board and Development Bank for further finance.

Communities, which met fortnightly with government departments about the project, would have a large say in how the project evolved and how money was spent, he said.

The pilot project would help Gauteng to develop policy on land distribution and land tenure reform, and on how to ensure rights to land without destroying its economic potential. Other possible sites for land distribution in Gauteng were being identified.



## Angola

### UNITA: No Disarming Until 'Goodwill' Shown

*BR1907151395 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 95 p 28*

[Unattributed report: "Security Keeps Savimbi Away From Luanda"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jonas Savimbi will not go to Luanda without his security being guaranteed. If the expected meeting between the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos takes place in the near future, it will have to be held elsewhere, UNITA external relations chief Alcides Sakala revealed to LUSA [Portuguese News Agency] in Johannesburg.

Sakala made a stopover in Johannesburg while returning from a tour of Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Namibia, where he delivered personal letters from Savimbi to those countries' presidents.

In statements to LUSA, Sakala added that UNITA expects from the Luanda government tangible tokens of "goodwill," with respect to security in the country, before beginning the disarming of its own troops.

Savimbi's movement especially wants the Angolan Government to take specific steps to restore order and security in the country, particularly in Luanda, the capital.

Referring to UNITA leader Adao da Silva's murder in the Angolan capital, Sakala stressed that this is "another political crime which serves to corroborate our view that Luanda has no security." "The government has confirmed that it has distributed 700,000 weapons to the population, and we now see those consequences."

On the tour which he has just made, Sakala revealed that he went to reaffirm to the heads of state of the countries visited his organization's commitment to the peace process and to seek their support. "There is a great deal of openness, a considerable desire to help," he emphasized.

### Government, UNITA Identify New Assembly Points

*MB1907203095 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have identified new assembly points. General Chris Garuba, commander of the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3], says as a result UNITA troops will not be confined right away. Unavem is re-

connoitering the new assembly points. [passage omitted] Gen. Garuba says the delay in confinement does not pose a problem and what matters now is to make up for the time that has been wasted. He said Unavem-3 has been working more quickly, and reconnaissance will be completed within two weeks, after which tents will be put up. [passage omitted]

### Cabinda's FDC Says Willing To Work for Peace

*MB2007133295 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Cabinda Democratic Liberation Front, FDC, is willing to contribute toward the restoration of peace throughout Angolan territory. Colonel Antonio Lelo of the FDC said this in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-controlled [name indistinct] commune, in Cabinda Province. Col. Lelo said this in an interview with Americo Chivala, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Cabinda. Lelo had just come from Negage, where he met UNITA Vice President Antonio Sebastiao Dembo to discuss UNITA's policy toward the Cabinda Enclave.

Back in Cabinda, the FDC official reported on his trip to Colonel (Alcibiades Chinguenbeto Angolano), UNITA military commander for Cabinda Province. Lelo expressed optimism about a successful conclusion of the Lusaka peace accord's implementation. [passage omitted]

Col. Lelo called on the media to play an increasingly educational role with the people for the sake of peace and national reconciliation. The FDC official said he did not believe in a military solution to the Cabinda issue. [passage omitted]

### Agreement With IMF To Be Signed in Washington

*MB1907205595 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Experts from the Angolan delegation and IMF are concluding preparations to sign an agreement in Washington tomorrow on a monitored program designed to assist the Angolan Government in the implementation of structural reforms in the 1996-98 period. The approval of the structural adjustment program by the IMF will follow a meeting by the Paris Club early in 1996 to consider a third rescheduling of Angola's foreign debt. The government also met with George Moose, whom they briefed on the current political and economic situation of Angola.

## Mozambique

### Frelimo Official on Party Divisions, Crime Rate

MB1907153495 Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese  
16 Jul 95 pp 4-5

[Report on interview with Manuel Tome, Frelimo secretary for mobilization and propaganda, by correspondent Ramos Miguel; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee is scheduled to begin its meeting in Maputo on 18 July. The meeting is taking place at a time when behind-the-scenes talk of a deepening generation rift in the party is increasing. It is also widely reported that the party leadership was not consulted about the appointment of the new government.

Some observers say Frelimo has been rocked by the very changes it brought to Mozambique and is having trouble regaining its composure. [passage omitted]

Local elections are around the corner, and the opposition parties are gleefully rubbing their hands, thinking the elections will be the death of Frelimo. However, the picture presented by Manuel Tome, Frelimo secretary for mobilization and propaganda, is not all that gray, even though he accepts that the Central Committee will have to broach certain "delicate" matters. From his point of view, "the Frelimo Party will have to change its structure, and its role in society must be larger than it is now." He added that he is confident his party will have "great" results in the 1996 local elections. [passage omitted]

Simply by talking with Frelimo militants, one concludes that they feel the party's structure must be changed to respond to the country's new economic, political, and social conditions, as well as its own operational requirements. [passage omitted]

From the specific point of view of the party's constitution, only a congress can change the party's structures. That does not mean we cannot make certain changes in our methods. We must always be working."

One of the main problems has to do with the functioning of the party's cells. During the single-party era, those cells had a more direct role, for instance, in the life of companies. They helped draw up plans and control production and productivity and were consulted on disciplinary measures against workers.

Obviously, now that Frelimo is no longer the only party on the political scene, such duties should either be shared by all parties — which can only lead to great confusion — or they should be handled by administrative institutions alone. [passage omitted]

Tome believes that the party must restructure its organization, apparatuses, and mentality.

"It is often thought that we need to change people. I say no. The Frelimo Party has, in the course of its history, made changes, particularly at management level, but the spirit of renewal must be seen from the point of view of people. It must be seen in terms of mentalities. We could appoint new people with conservative mentalities, but that would not help. The main thing is to change the composition and structure of party's structure, but we must never lose sight of the fact that mentalities must also be changed," he stressed. [passage omitted]

Tome said the party's performance in the upcoming local elections will permit a clearer assessment of its militants' ability to intervene in society. He added that "sometimes feelings do not correspond to reality, but it is a fact that there is the perception the party should be doing more."

There has been talk of a generational conflict within the party, but Tome said that is not just typical of parties: "Generational conflicts occur within society. Generations have different experiences. We experience this in our homes. What is necessary, though, is that this political experience must be used to serve the country. Unfortunately, this is not always the case in our society. Today, we are experiencing a cultural identity crisis and, perhaps, even a patriotic crisis due to the country's economic situation and the related problems that prompt people to seek answers to their predicaments or to have hopes of a better economic life in another country."

Tome said: "The way certain media organizations depict the situation in the country, discussing strife and our alleged errors, have led to the feeling that Mozambicans might be losing their dignity." [passage omitted]

Tome recognized that the presence of different generations within the party poses certain problems and that there is a need to manage those differences correctly.

"There are conflicts like this within the party. There have always been these conflicts and there will always be as long as there is a party — and I believe this party will be here many more years," he affirmed. [passage omitted]

Some international community sources, particularly from the West, talk about what they describe as the "Frelimization" of Mozambican society, while others believe it is necessary to see Frelimo as representing the people's desire to fight for independence, to build a Mozambican cultural identity [mocambicanidade], and to form a nation. Tome says "the struggle for national independence did indeed help forge feelings of patriotism among the Mozambican people." He adds

that "Frelimo played a historic role and it has great responsibilities in the national reconciliation process today, to help the country emerge from poverty and to reestablish moral and ethical values. It is a fact that Frelimo must undergo structural change and its role in society must be greater than it is right now." [passage omitted]

Observers say Frelimo will win the upcoming elections if it manages to live up to the people's expectations, but if President Joaquim Chissano and his men fail to show they are making progress, the citizens may well turn their backs on the party and follow others who are already making promises. [passage omitted]

Tome says that Frelimo's win in the October 1994 elections shows "we did not just make mistakes. In fact, if we won that is basically because our work was positive. However, as in all fields of work, some errors were made on the ground, they have been identified, and now we must strive to correct them."

What is being done at this stage concerning the strategy for the upcoming local elections cannot be made public because the opposition could neutralize those plans. Be that as it may, there is the growing perception that something must be done "urgently" to avoid "humiliations" such as those experienced in Sofala, Manica, and Tete Provinces, where Frelimo fared quite poorly. Without excluding the possibility that mistakes were made in those provinces, Tome cited the example of Tete Province, traditionally a Frelimo area: "In Tete, some administrators and police agents were beaten up. Seeing that any person's principal asset is his or her life, it is hardly surprising that people should choose survival above anything else. In addition, there were threats of a return to war. However, this does not mean that some people did not willingly vote for Renamo or that some did not vote that way to punish Frelimo because they blamed it for incidents in some districts and administrative areas."

Frelimo has been criticized for its inability to withstand the impact of political change in the country, particularly in view of the fact that it used to be the only party. It is also criticized for paying less attention to the party's grass roots and more to the party's leadership. Tome replies that times of transition are times of political hesitancy, leading sometimes to extreme stands and, at other times, to indecision, but he recognizes that Frelimo has lost some of its ability to communicate with the grass roots.

"When we were in a one-party situation, we could tell Radio Mozambique or NOTICIAS to publish guidelines intended for the party's militants. That is what used to happen, but one cannot expect that situation to continue

in a multiparty context. I worked for some three years as Radio Mozambique director general and I was also my party's information secretary. So, I had to take rigorous steps and say: This is a public radio station so it cannot serve the parties. In view of that, it cannot serve my party, either."

Senior party sources have confirmed some people want the upcoming congress to discuss the issue of party leadership succession. Tome had this to say about it: "That issue will not even be touched on. Chissano is Frelimo Party chairman. Full stop."

There is much talk of a weakened and divided Frelimo today but Tome says you cannot solve the problem that way. He stresses that, from a constitutional point of view, up to the fifth Frelimo congress in 1989 "we saw our party as monolithic, but even that could not be because each person is a different political, cultural, and political entity. The statutes could be monolithic, but people think along different lines and their thinking will always influence the party's growth, development, and consolidation."

After the fifth congress, Frelimo became a more open party, formally agreeing to different viewpoints. It was at this stage that consensus was reached on the drafting of new political strategy. Obviously, as the country faced greater difficulties, debate within the party grew much tenser. Tome believes that "all this intellectual, analytical, and critical effort has always been in line with Frelimo's principle of unity-criticism-unity." It was also felt it was necessary to widen the decisionmaking nucleus to permit a greater role for individuals in domestic matters. Once pluralism was in place, there were quarters that questioned whether Frelimo secretaries, except the secretary general, should continue to be elected or should be designated on the basis of their competence.

It has also been claimed that the Frelimo Party was not consulted when the new government was formed. We asked Manuel Antonio whether that had been the case. "The Frelimo Party has 1 million members. The responsibility to form a government rested with the president of the Republic, who stated publicly that hundreds of proposals had been made during the consultations he carried out with his colleagues in the party leadership. Such consultations might not have taken place within party organs because to discuss; for instance, imagine a Central Committee session that debates whether a person present can be in government. [sentence as published] It is an extremely embarrassing situation to discuss the qualities and weaknesses of an individual at such a venue. I think we could reach a stage where we would unnecessarily be putting someone



under fire. The president said the problem he had was not with the search for names, but with selecting from among the names available. A criteria had to be taken into consideration, starting with one's competence."

Manuel Tome believes the government has been playing a great role. "We are in a difficult situation, and I think the government is doing an excellent job. That does not mean that we do not have the odd problem that could have been settled differently."

He noted that in the current situation ordinary citizens would like to see all problems resolved in one day. It is legitimate for them to think like that. "But local analysts, political parties, and the news media have to look at things differently, because even if politics were like planting corn, one still has to prepare the ground, sow the seeds, and then harvest the crop. That does not happen in a week or three."

Tome criticized "the almost morbid routine of criticizing for the sake of criticizing," because people forget that it is a question of resolving specific problems, not the mere planting of corn. It is a question of building schools, hospitals, and roads. "For instance, it has been assumed in the news media that a journalist who writes about government's achievements is spreading government propaganda. That is not the case. To write about positive aspects serves to mobilize the people."

Manuel Tome believes crime is another evil of the Mozambican society, though it should not be seen merely as a sign that the government is unwilling to tackle the situation.

"The highest crime rate in the world has been recorded in Johannesburg, which is next to us. Then comes Rio de Janeiro, followed by Los Angeles. It is not a question of unwillingness or a lack of means. There are about 1 million policemen in the United States, and President Clinton had to fight to recruit another 100,000 policemen. Let us look at the situation in Maputo: During the colonial era it had 15,000 policemen. I do not know whether there are 15,000 policemen in the whole country today."

#### **Dhlakama Says Gaza Now 'Belongs' to Renamo**

*MB1907131795 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[Report by Inhacio Inhantumbo in Gaza Province]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama is continuing his visit to Gaza Province, which is scheduled to wind up today. Dhlakama has said Gaza Province belongs no longer to either the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party or Joaquim Chissano, but to Renamo.

Dhlakama said his visit to Gaza Province has nothing to do with possible electioneering with a view to next year's elections. Rather, it is an attempt to consolidate Renamo's roots in this part of the country. He added he also went there to listen to the local people's complaints. During his week in Gaza Province, the Renamo leader toured Chokwe, Massingir, Mabalane, Guija, Chokwe, and Manjacaze Districts; Xai-Xai, the provincial capital; and the town of Macia. Speaking to the media, the Renamo leader said everywhere he went the people complained principally about the high cost of living. [passage omitted]

It is worth noting that Renamo did not pick up a single Assembly of the Republic seat in Gaza Province.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] I am not exaggerating: I am a little bit frightened, really. From what I could see, my party enjoys a great deal of acceptance out here. I must say to those who used to say that Gaza Province belongs to Frelimo and President Chissano that they are telling lies. It may have been so in the past, but at this time Gaza belongs neither to Chissano nor to Frelimo. I know why: I think that we made mistakes in the past. We did not work on the ground. There was much we did not know. We did not have any direct contacts. I can prove it that Gaza neither belongs nor will belong to Frelimo or Chissano. Instead, Gaza belongs to Renamo. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### **Swaziland**

##### **Prime Minister Says Mass Action Ban To Continue**

*MB1907191495 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Prince Mbilini says he will not withdraw the government extraordinary gazette banning the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions [SFTU] from calling a mass action until such time that the situation is conducive for him to do so. He said as long as the threat for mass action is lingering on the law will not be withdrawn.

He was speaking this afternoon in the House of Assembly, where he was briefing MPs on the security measures government took in light of the threat of mass action on Monday [17 July] this week. Prince Mbilini is disturbed by reports to the effect that he has overstepped the king and declared war on Swazi citizens. He said the Public Order Act of 1963 is not new, and he was only advised that he can invoke it to deal with the present situation. He said it is for this reason that he ordered police and soldiers to maintain order should the mass action take place.

Prince Mbilini praised the SFTU executive for calling off the mass action on Monday. Also praised was

parliament for supporting government in its stand to protect citizens and property in the event that the mass action took place. The prime minister said government had to take such measures after it was accused in the March stayaway. Prime Mbilini said until such time that the strike threat is over, the extraordinary gazette will be in place.

### Zambia

#### President Chiluba Speech Reveals Cabinet Changes

MB1707154595 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0750 GMT 17 Jul 95

[News conference by President Chiluba at State House in Lusaka on 17 July; with domestic correspondents — live]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Unidentified correspondent in progress] as usual, the president will make a statement, and thereafter you can raise questions and issues which you might wish [words indistinct]. It is now my honor and privilege to ask the president to address this press conference.

[Chiluba] Countrymen and women, it has been quite some time since we last met, and a lot of water has since gone under the bridge. Let me start the ball rolling, therefore, by making a short review of the steps we have taken as government to anchor the foundations of our new democracy. [passage omitted]

Our dictionary is being rewritten. Such words as counterrevolutionaries, economic saboteurs, and the rest are disappearing slowly. This is the story of improvement. This is a story of our freedom. But it is a long way off. I have said and I want to repeat: There may be another [words indistinct] to cross before we get to the land of freedom. And in doing so, I have deemed it necessary and it's important from time to time to try and realign government, to try and get the team players together. It is a slow process, but I think that it does help when one looks at the climate and the political scenario to see what kind of team that one has to carry with. In making these realignments in government, and even a few changes, I have in mind that the team can play more vigorously, more aggressively, and get things moving again. I will not hesitate with the experience at my command to make changes even a month before a dissolution of government next year before the elections. Everything will be done to shuffle the front line, to strengthen the midfield, and to block the defense. [laughter] It is absolutely important that this is done so that we move with vigor.

I have decided for a while not to bring back the Ministry Without Portfolio. It's on hold. I thought that I could experiment the thinning of cabinet, trying to make the

cabinet a little smaller by not filling up the position of minister without portfolio. But having been fully mandated by the country in 1991, and expecting a renewal of this mandate in 1996, I still remain president of the Republic of Zambia. No change. [laughter]

I want to follow what's happening in the social sector; I want to follow what's happening in the political and economic sector; I also want to see what's happening. So I have three deputy ministers at State House, No. 1 being Honorable Eric Silwamba, Honorable Henry Kabika, and Honorable (Sikanyka). They will help me to move things and go as far as we can. Hon. Eric Silwamba, Hon. Kabika, Hon. (Sikanyka).

At the MCDP [expansion unknown] I have thought of making some change. I have taken Reverend Dan Pule to the MCDP, and so my office I guess is strengthened. And I am considering very, very quickly realigning and pushing the MCDP to the Ministry of Finance.

The vice president, I am told, performed very well on TV last night. So there is no change. [laughter] So Vice President Brigadier General Miyanda.

Deputy Minister Honorable Mathias (Ngalande) who has been [words indistinct].

The defense forces, the Air Force, Army — I have had no complaints. I think they have been properly looked after by Honorable [Ben] Mwila. So he has escaped the wrath of [words indistinct] this morning. And his deputy, Honorable (Mumba) continues as well.

At Foreign Affairs I have made readjustments. I have brought to Foreign Affairs Honorable Lieutenant General Christon Tembo, and his deputy is Honorable Dr. Peter Machungwa. It's a complete change there.

At Finance, we don't want to run away from the wrath. The donor community and government and I am following finances pretty closely, especially after the Meridien saga. And I am sure that you will ask me questions why I have not made the changes here. I think not only will I be capable to answer, I will answer with candor. So Honorable [Ronald] Penza continues. And Honorable (Shinyambo) will help him, and Honorable Paul Tembo will move from MCDP to Finance as one of the deputies. Hon. Penza, Hon. (Cossa Shinyambo), and Honorable P.F. Tembo [words indistinct].

At Home Affairs, I bring back the man who is trying extremely hard in that he is one of the few that talks rarely. His job is to ensure that people are warned in sufficient time before they go adrift. So Honorable (Chalumala Joseph Stalin) Sampa continues. He is popularly known as comrade. So Hon. (Chalumala) Sampa at Home Affairs, and he will be assisted this



time by Honorable Peter Muunga from the Southern Province.

At Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries things have been going extremely well. I, however, felt I should discipline to consult and contact. Therefore, I felt that somebody a little younger than the current minister would be made to run around. And I think I have been looking not only for a farmer, but for a very committed farmer who is partly commercial, partly peasant, but who doesn't (?stay) in Kalungo at all. [laughter] I brought Honorable Shuresh Desai at agriculture as cabinet minister. He has got a Tonga name [laughter] as a chief, and he will be assisted by Dr. Mathias Mpande, whom I take back as deputy minister [applause] and also Honorable Matutu. There are two deputy ministers there — Honorable Dr. Mathias Mpande and Hon. Matutu.

At Health, the (?cobra) continues. [laughter] Assisted by Dr. Kalumba Katele.

At Education, Minister [Alfeyo] Hambayi continues. Now, he has two very aggressive but young deputy ministers to assist him. We have the problem of the desks, we have the problem of the repairs, of physical infrastructure, while the minister may be looking at the other areas of policy. I think that he needs young ministers who can run around and assist him to ensure that the promises we make and we made are followed for implementation. So I brought here Honorable (Newton Mwuni) as deputy minister and Honorable Samuel Miyanda, another deputy minister.

At Local Government, Honorable (Tobias Mwinga) continues as minister. He will be assisted by Honorable (Windek Songa), and another deputy minister, Honorable (Wendy Membe).

At Labor and Social Security, Honorable [Newstead] Zimba continues, to be assisted by Honorable S. Madyenkuku.

At Legal Affairs, we have a very, very important task taking place there. With the Constitution in hand we need an expert, we need a man, not an honorary doctor, but one who actually acquired it. This country is (?strongly) praising those with honorary doctorates and if you study by candlelight they say: No, no, you borrowed a certificate because you were studying by candlelight. If you present yourself an honorary one, they give you a lot of credit. I can't understand that philosophy. Anyway, I have brought a doctor who has studied and passed his doctorate, Dr. Mushota, as minister of legal affairs. [laughter] We have a very important task to look at the Constitution and follow it right through.

At Community Development, I consider this a very important ministry — very, very important ministry. It is a ministry which will bring people closer to government. I consider the Ministry of Community Development as one such. It is not only about giving harmony. It is about making possible the rehabilitation, especially of the young people. When my father was a miner in Nkana, I saw how community development under RCM [expansion] and Anglo-American works — organizing and preparing the young people to grow up as very active citizens, responsible too, getting them from off the street.

In line with the Ministry of Sports, Youth, and Child Development, Community Development can do a lot to reach every part of the country where somebody else or any other ministry may not even be represented. This is a political ministry. It is not a ministry where you intellectualize a lot. It is not a ministry where propheticize a lot. Think of policy guidelines but be practical, go and implement them, socialize our people, get them started, let them work — women, men, children. Let them work at certain things. Organize them. Put them away from streets. Even if funding is not as adequate, ideas must come before the money arrives. And I want to see ideas at this ministry — to organize our people to feel that they are receiving the necessary attention from government.

The minister who has been there, he has done a commendable job, but I believe that I am trying to realign government so that everybody perhaps will fit in somewhere and begin to work and work very efficiently.

At Community Development, I have brought Honorable (Paul Kapinga) there and he will be assisted by Honorable (Manjata) and Honorable (Shikolashika Ngoma) as deputy ministers.

At Mines, I have brought Honorable S.K. Walubita as minister of mines, to be assisted by Honorable Ackim Nkole.

At Tourism, I have brought Honorable Maka, to be assisted by Honorable (Mangalashi). This is another very important ministry. Former Minister Tembo laid the ground. He performed brilliantly and I do not want any slowdown or reduction in the momentum. I want it sustained so that we can move. If there is an area where fresh investment is coming, it is in tourism and we need to keep the momentum and move forward.

At Commerce, Trade, and Industry, a man popularly known in cabinet as Chief (Bauleni), that Dipak Patel, continues. Honorable Dipak Patel continues at commerce to be assisted by Dr. (S.K. Siamunjaye) and

Honorable Alfred (Liyenda), member of Parliament for Mukulu, as deputy.

At Communications and Transport, Honorable Dr. Lupunga continues, assisted by Honorable Mululu and Honorable (Zeke Mumba).

At Energy and Water Development, Honorable Nawakwi continues, assisted by Honorable Ernest Mwansa.

At the Ministry of Lands, Honorable Shimabonda continues. [passage omitted] We want to build a foundation, a strong foundation where you can claim that democracy is blossoming and growing. He will be assisted there by Honorable Valentine (Kayope). I hope, as aggressive as he is Hon. (Kayope) will be able to fraternize with the press but in a manner to (?build) a media and trying to advance and enhance the idea of democracy.

At Works and Supply, Honorable Kashita has accepted to rest a bit and I have brought in Honorable (Zuka Syie) to be assisted by Honorable (Chibamba) and Honorable (Mandandi). I am very grateful to Hon. Kashita for having accepted to step down for now and see how we move on. I am grateful to him. He performed extremely well. Many roads under him got under way and I believe that Hon. (Zuka Syie) will continue where Hon. Kashita has just left.

At Science, Technology, and Vocational Training, Honorable Dr. Kabunda Kayongo comes here and he will be assisted greatly by another aggressive minister, Honorable Kangwa Nsuluka.

At Sports, Youth, and Child Development, Honorable (Lukina Kasmash) continues with his deputy Reverend (Sinkala).

At Environment, Honorable Harrington continues, assisted by Honorable (Nkause).

At Central Province, I have decided to leave Honorable (Mpamba) there.

Copperbelt Province, I have decided to appoint Honorable (Chautu Lusega) as deputy minister for Copperbelt Province.

In Eastern Province, Honorable Soko has gone back there.

Luapula Province, Honorable (Chibamba) continues.

Lusaka Province, our national chairman continues, Honorable Chipimo.

Northern Province, the fighting Honorable Kapapa continues.

Northwestern Province, Reverend Chipawa continues.

Southern Province, Honorable (Rayasi Miyanda) is the new deputy minister.

Western Province, Honorable Sibulwa continues.

I am hopeful; I am confident. I keep my faith this team will work. This team will help to win us the election. I am watching. I am watching. [repeats] I am monitoring. I will not hesitate. I have sufficient experience now gathered. I didn't go to a university to become president. I went to a university to get my master's in politics and I think I am greatly assisted. Some papers written, you can't waste time to study, but there is nothing greater than studying, because it never ends until you are 99. So I will enjoy that. But with the little experience I have gathered, I will not hesitate to make any changes when this is necessary, even if it is only a month to go before the election. May God bless you. Thank you.

It is time for questions. As usual, please indicate who you are and we will start with one question first... [pauses] I think we will take four questions at a time [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondents ask largely indistinct questions on the party constitution, a referendum, Zambia Airways, and the possibility of an early election]

[Chiluba] Any political party has its constitution and in the constitution there are rules. It is like any club. You accept to be a member of that club by abiding by the rules and regulations of the club. That is what happens in a political party. [passage omitted]

We in the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] have insisted on discipline in our party. The rules are seen. The rules are there. Sometimes it so happens that the same people who at one time raised the question of discipline against other members, when they break the same rules in future, forget what they said and did and they want to play to the gallery in the name of democracy. You know, democracy is not synonymous to indiscipline. [passage omitted]

If I wish to follow what [words indistinct] said about a constituent assembly, perhaps I will be preempting the work of the cabinet. But I just want to say that some of the ideas that are coming maybe are [words indistinct] have not been fully understood why they are there and why they are not there. I want to argue the case for parliamentary sovereignty. The way I understand parliamentary sovereignty — and I am subject to correction — but the way I understand parliamentary sovereignty is that only parliament is qualified enough to make and unmake laws, because it is only parliament which is elected and which represents the will of the people to govern.

So where there is no parliament elected by the people generally, naturally what you may call an [words indistinct], like a constituent assembly, becomes essential. It happened in Namibia when they were reaching independence because there was only a whites-only parliament. It was not a reflection of the will of the Namibian people. So naturally there was a constituent assembly. We saw it also in South Africa. There was no parliament but one which was whites-only. Therefore, to embrace the will of all the South Africans, the majority of whom were blacks, there had to be a constituent assembly. But if you talk of a constituent assembly in England, they laugh at you because it is the House of Commons which will make laws and unmake laws, including amending the uncoded British Constitution. If you talk of a constituent assembly in Italy, they will laugh at you because it doesn't happen. If you talk of a constituent assembly in Japan, if you talk of a constituent assembly in America, they will think you are mad, you are bananas.

Parliamentary sovereignty — and I think we have gone to the same school; so we are able to argue the point like they can anywhere else — parliamentary sovereignty signifies the importance of parliament as the only house where laws are made and can be unmade. That is the only point I wanted to [word indistinct]. If you follow the name of the commission, Mwanakatu Commission, it is not a constitutional commission. No, it is a Constitutional Review Commission, which means the Constitution is already in existence, which we are amending. It is a constitution review commission review of the existing. You don't review that which doesn't exist. We are reviewing an existing constitution.

And yes, you are right. In 1965 when we had a referendum, Dr. Kaunda made a speech and [words indistinct] made a speech: We are having a referendum in 1969 to do away with future referenda. So, they (?said). So the country voted never to have a referendum in future, under Dr. Kaunda, not under me, in 1969. All we have to produce is the same Dr. Kaunda who has said: If there would be no referendum, there would be [word indistinct]. I can't understand. The man [words indistinct] and we don't change laws to suit ourselves conveniently. [passage omitted]

This constitution will be done as well as it can be done in any other country. We are a sovereign nation. It doesn't matter how poor we are. We must take hold of the political agenda in our hearts and run this country in the best interest of our people. Yet, we are poor, but those who are assisting us must not [words indistinct]. No. We are a sovereign state. Even in the midst of poverty, [words indistinct] some honor with us. We will decide on what [words indistinct], our people, because, after all, the people will run this country now and in

future. So I just want to say that not even in the midst of poverty [words indistinct] as a sovereign state to run our affairs as well as we can.

The Zambia Express Airways, I don't know if they infringed or broke or breached the laws and regulations. I do not think so. In fact, according to information from the attorney general, before the action was taken to allow them to operate again, we went to check and find out what the law says and it was confirmed they didn't breach a law to warrant being removed from operation. I am not a lawyer. So I rely on my legal advisers and experts and I can't have a better expert than the attorney general, and I only acted after that advice has been promptly rendered. So there is no breach. There is no infringement or a break from the proper norms. Even on a open liberalized market, there are certain rules to follow and I don't think that those rules were breached at all.

Now, I do not think that the by- election which we are calling or which we are having should force this country to call an early election, unless there is something which is clearly very different from this. This is usual. When one, two, three, four people quit, we don't allow them to continue. The laws are very clear. At that time, their positions in Parliament are nullified and therefore we should have a by-election.

You know, a government assesses its popularity, the government assesses its acceptability in the eyes and minds of the people by the results of the by-elections. So far, 90 if not 95 percent of the by-elections, all, have been won by this party, and we will therefore continue to win these by-elections, because perhaps the people resigning have a [words indistinct]. These elections [words indistinct] an unnecessary exercise [words indistinct]. The elections [words indistinct] regulated. They are regulated and everybody has to follow that. So there is no chance, madam, for an early election.

On the question of ownership of property, I would love to be a proud owner of a lot of property, if I had the means. Only where would I find \$5 million? Where? But even more... [pauses] you know, there is transparency and accountability today. [passage omitted] I have two little properties in Ndola I own, in Kabinga and Kalolo Streets, and I bought them long before I was even president of MMD. In fact, they are three. There is one which I began with when I was an accounts clerk with [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Indistinct unidentified correspondent's question on Meridien Bank]

[Chiluba] No, you see, we don't act emotionally. The [words indistinct] from the Central Bank on Meridien



did not delay. What the people of Zambia thought — and I am sure you are reflecting what I thought was the public perception of this — perhaps the public thought there was collusion. [passage omitted including indistinct unidentified correspondents' questions on declaring Zambia a Christian state and squabbles in the MMD]

[Chiluba] First of all, the president of the Republic of Zambia does not interfere in church. You know, I can't understand when this country was called humanism or a humanist state, nobody complained. I am not introducing a philosophy. I am introducing universal rules of conduct in Christian love. According to John Locke, and I agree, democracy is not based on any other thing than tolerance and tolerance is a secular meaning to me of Christian love. When I say we are Christian nation, I simply mean our democracy will be founded on virtues and values of a Christian nation, and that should be appreciated and it truly doesn't ... [pauses] 90 percent of the Zambian people are Christians. I thought it was a formality. [passage omitted]

This is not like Zambia in 1964 when we walked into a country with a lot of money, foreign reserves, and a very healthy bank account. This is not the Zambia of today. We walk into here greeted with a \$7 million [as heard] debt hanging on our shoulders. Each one of the Zambian child has a thousand dollars or more hanging on his or her shoulders. We are not free people. [passage omitted] This country is broke. Some of the things, indeed, which happened, there are certain [words indistinct], which I appreciate and which I only believe to value, remember, and support. [passage omitted]

How do you expect my government to rebuild in three years or four years or even in one term the damage

done over 27 years? How many terms are those? More than five terms. And you want me to rebuild in one term? Come on! No. You have to be helpful. You must understand that it is not possible. [passage omitted] Let us work, and only with hard work shall we liberate ourselves.

You are right, a strong government cannot be sustained by a weak party. Today, I want to repeat what I have said at an earlier meeting, perhaps last year. It is asking for too much, even for a government to be strong when the party is weakened. But this party had a very difficult start. This party, our party, MMD, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, was like a very large coalition. I wonder why... [pauses] we are even surprised there is [words indistinct]. This party is a coalition of a lot of interests. In fact, a lot of political pundits didn't give us any more than week to succeed as a party. They even [word indistinct] we were breaking up within one year. That we have succeeded. [passage omitted]

Yes, I have strengthened my government. Even the party is being strengthened. We have undertaken certain strategies, implemented a strategy in 1995 to reorganize this party. If you look at this party constitution, some of the articles, they were borrowed from parties which have been in existence for a long time, both in Africa and in Europe. [passage omitted] You hear: No, no, there is weak leadership. Again, go and look at our constitution. This constitution was so deliberately done. You had those in 1991 say if you give Chiluba a strong government, he will be a dictator. So they brought a constitution which did not allow the president to sanction any action on anybody. So we live by mere persuasion. [passage omitted]

## Liberia

### NPFL Walks Out Of Monrovia Peace Conference

AB1907184695 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 19 Jul 95 y

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The latest round of peace talks got under way in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, today to try to implement the shaky agreement reached by the warlords in Cotonou, Abuja, Akosombo, and Accra. The fighting has continued and conspicuous by their absence at the talks are two of the main protagonists, Charles Taylor of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], and Alhaji Koromah of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. And already, there has been a dramatic development at the talks. A few minutes ago, Elizabeth Ohene asked our reporter in Monrovia, Nyenati Allison, what happened:

[Begin recording] [Allison] We understand that the NPFL walked out after the conference overruled their suggestion for the conference to recognize the LPC [Liberian Peace Council], the Lofa Defense Force, and the Central Revolutionary Committee of Tom Woewiyu as one entity.

[Ohene] Have they spoken to the press to explain why they are insisting of this?

[Allison] Up to the point I am speaking to you, they have not spoken to the press but just before I got here to the telephone, I saw two of them who told me that they were on their way to prepare a press statement on the event.

[Ohene] Now, Mr. Tom Woewiyu was for a long long time Mr. Charles Taylor's right-hand man. Is it simply that frictions between Mr. Charles Taylor and Mr. Woewiyu over his defection are so high that they are unprepared to deal with him?

[Allison] Yes, before the conference, Tom Woewiyu happened to be in the United States and there were rumors around here that he was trying to make up with Taylor but when Woewiyu came back, he dispelled those rumors and said he was not prepared to sit and talk with.... [Allison pauses] I mean to go and rejoin Taylor or only at the conference he was prepared to sit with the NPFL.

[Ohene] Now, if the NPFL walks out of the talks, that would basically mean the talks have broken down, would it not?

[Allison] People here hope that they will return to the peace table but before the conference started here, there was a widely held belief here that this round of

conference talks will not yield a fruitful result and I tell you, just before we got to town, we heard the people saying this is the kind of things we expected.... [Allison pauses] the factions are always prepared to let this country go further into chaos.

[Ohene] What was the mood in Monrovia this morning at the start of the conference?

[Allison] People did not really have the hope that this conference would make any impact in the peace process and so, only at the conference hall delegates were seen shaking hands, embracing each other, but when the formal speeches were made and business started, then the NPFL raised the issue of identity. [end recording]

And ominously even as the peace talks began, there are reports that the NPFL and ULIMO forces are at each other's throat, hammering on tongues, fighting for control of Sanoye District in central Bong County. Inevitably, a fresh wave of displaced people has been sent into nearby Margibi County. Our reporter Jonathan Peyley, telexed us this report:

On my way to cover the peace talks in Monrovia, I stopped in the town of Totota to investigate reports of renewed fighting in Sanoye District. A group of displaced people who just arrived in Totota said that fighting was taking place in different locations throughout the district, especially near the border with ULIMO-held Lofa County. According to them, fighting had raged in Sanoye town itself this week. A band of NPFL guerrillas who had apparently been laying in wait for weeks, left their hideouts and opened fire on ULIMO positions in the town. NPFL Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General (Shadrach Sepo) confirmed the fierceness of the battle for Sanoye town when I spoke to him yesterday. He admitted that ULIMO forces still control the town and he said that the war had taken on a seesaw outlook, adding when we push today, they will push us the next day. Meanwhile, aid workers have reported an increase of around 1,200 in the number of displaced people crossing into the sawmill community, as a result of fighting in Sanoye.

## Nigeria

### Foreign Minister Summons British, U.S. Ambassadors

AB1907204995 Paris AFP in English  
1645 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Lagos, July 19 (AFP) — British High Commissioner to Nigeria Torold Masefield and his U.S. counterpart Walter Carrington were summoned Wednesday [19 July] to the foreign minister's



office in Abuja, a source in the minister's office told AFP.

The British envoy was the first to be received by the foreign minister, Chief Tom Ikimi, while the U.S. diplomat was expected to be received later in the afternoon, the source said.

The source did not disclose the object of the meetings, but they come in the midst of a face-off between the two countries and Abuja over the secret trial and conviction of 43 soldiers and civilians believed to have participated in the failed attempt in March to overthrow General Sani Abacha. [passage omitted]

#### **Ikimi Presents Protest Letters**

*AB1907225595 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria has formally protested to Britain and the United States over their continued unfriendly posture to the present administration. The minister of foreign affairs, Chief Tom Ikimi, today in Abuja presented the letters of protest to the British high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr. Torald Masefield, and the American ambassador, Mr. Walter Carrington, in Abuja. Chief Ikimi told the envoys that in recent times, the governments of the two countries have pursued policies which threatened the good relations that underline the integrity and authority of the present administration:

[Begin Ikimi recording] The fact is that the United States and British policies toward Nigeria are being conducted in a selective and discriminatory manner. Otherwise, how can anyone justify Britain's and the United States' active cooperation and close ties with countries that have never or ever intend to embrace democracy in the future while they vilify Nigeria which not only subscribes to, but actively promotes democracy and human rights. The uncooperative disposition and constant pestering of the United States Government and (?their trying to press these) issues of drug trafficking and narcotics in spite of the clear commitments annunciated so far by this administration to tackle these problems; the humiliating treatment of Nigerians who legitimately apply for visas to visit the United States and the United Kingdom; the indiscretion on the part of some (?principal) foreign representatives with regards to the proper channel of dealing with the highest authority of this country, failing which the impression is given of difficulty of dialogue with the Nigerian Government.

In the light of all of this, the Nigerian Government expressed indignation in the strongest terms at these ongoing hostile activities and warned that the cordial relationship that has hitherto existed between Nigeria and the two countries could be seriously jeopardized

by their continuation. We, however, reassured that the government would continue to encourage and protect all international investments in both oil and nonoil sectors of the Nigerian economy while striving to continue to sustain a stable and secure environment to the benefit and wellbeing of all Nigerians. [end recording]

#### **Further on U.S. Human Rights Policy, Freedoms**

*AB1907131295 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 95*

[Second and last installment of commentary by Abdul Karim al-Bashir, guest writer, from the "In Focus" segment]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With all these primitive atrocities and cannibalistic human butchering by far more heinous, criminal, and inhuman than Oklahoma, which spurred Uncle Sam into crippling people's freedom and human rights, America has been supportive of these terrorists, describing them as fighters for freedom. Human rights and democracy were [word indistinct]. They are against the cannibals out roasting their own people alive. Three, [as heard] if the brains behind Oklahoma could be described as terrorists, with stiff laws put in place to deal with them, why should real criminals of the MOSOP [Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People] variety be seen as freedom fighters, particularly that what they have been doing to their own very people in Ogoniland is 1,000 times worse than what happened in Oklahoma, or are the lives of 100 dead in Oklahoma more valuable than the thousands of lives snatched by MOSOP?

What right have the Ogonis of the MOSOP membership got to take away the lives of their brothers and sisters, all in the name of fighting for freedom? Are the Ogoni members of MOSOP more Ogoni than other Ogonis? Everyone agrees in Nigeria, including the greater majority of the Ogoni people, that MOSOP is a grisly terrorist organization out threatening human life like [words indistinct]. This is the truth, which was why [words indistinct] very frankly those who are shedding tears over the little happening in Oklahoma are still the very persons denouncing the Nigerian leader. If Abacha drafts (?soldiers) to Ogoniland, where criminals are operating, Clinton is drafting 1,000 agents all over the place and more to track down even the innocent in their homes. How now, Uncle Sam?

In 1991, Saddam moved against Kuwait, its former province, hastily snatched away from his country by Britain, even (?though) its leaders in 1956 opposed any move for a merger with Iraq. [sentence as heard] The Americans declared that Saddam's action was against their economic interests in the Middle East. What did

they do? They mustered about half a million troops and thoroughly burned poor Iraqis to death. About 350,000 were said to have lost their lives, 90 percent of them civilians, while about half a million were reported injured. Iraqi's basic economic structures were totally destroyed. The United Nations was cornered and forcefully enticed to impose sanctions on Iraq under which millions had died [words indistinct].

These criminal activities by the U.S. against Iraq were said to be in defense of Uncle Sam's economic interests, not in its own country or region; not close, but in a place thousands of miles away from his shores. And, what is more, while Saddam has more economic interests than him, all the same, in the name of these interests, the Americans had pleasure in burying alive about 350,000 Iraqis, and they have never stopped killing many more thereafter.

Now, consider this scenario: A few Nigerians, using trade union power, take it upon themselves to destroy Nigerian economic interests, not abroad, as in the case of America, but right here at home; they almost brought the economy virtually to a standstill. When they refused to listen to pleas, government had to move against them, because the economic interests of the nation were badly threatened, just like America's economic interests in the faraway Kuwait.

While the Americans defended their own with a massive killing of Iraqis, the same Americans are denouncing Abacha for equally acting in defense of the economic interests of his own country and promptly arresting those involved. Massive killings were what the Americans used to defend theirs, and no one called them murderers. Nigeria used mere arrests to defend hers, and the Americans and friends who sided with them in Kuwait are charging him with human rights violations.

What this means is that it is absolutely right for the Americans to defend their economic interests through wanton killings of perceived culprits, but wrong for Abacha to merely detain those involved in impairing the security and economic progress of his country. Who, deep in his heart, is a greater violator of human rights? Is it the one who murders to defend his interests, or the one who arrests to protect them? The most fundamental of all rights is life. America denied it to thousands of Iraqis. Abacha merely denied the perpetrators free movement, just as Clinton has done to the suspects behind the Oklahoma bombing. Between the two, who is the most respecter of freedoms and rights?

#### **National Council of State Meeting Begins**

*AB1907185095 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
1700 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A meeting of the National Council of State is in progress in Abuja. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, is presiding over the meeting which is also being attended by the chief of general staff, service chiefs, and the inspector general of police. Also in attendance are state administrators and the minister of the Federal Capital Territory.

Our correspondent in Abuja reports that the agenda of the meeting, which is being held behind closed doors, has not been made public. The last meeting of the council was held in February this year.

#### **Government To Monitor Religious Extremists**

*AB1907224895 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 2100 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government is to take adequate security measures to check the activities of religious extremists in the country. This is one of the decisions taken at the meeting of the National Council of State held today in Abuja. State House correspondent Oji Ogbonaya Oji reports:

[Begin recording] [Oji] The meeting which lasted for eight hours reviewed the state of the nation and the threat to peace and security in the country by the activities of those who hide under religion to foment trouble. The administrator of Anambra State, Colonel Mike Attah, briefed newsmen at the end of deliberations. He gave highlights of measures to be taken in this direction.

[Attah] We find that there is a need to talk with the various agencies. There is a need to ensure that whatever programs they have are brought in line with the general interest of the people of the country. We want to be sure that the practice of these religious activities are kept within the secular nature of the country as a whole so that people's lives are not endangered.

[Oji] The meeting also decided that the Petroleum Trust Fund be put into use in the shortest possible time to lessen the present hardship and improve on the people's standard of living. The government also approved the immediate suspension of the monthly deduction from the state statutory allocations. This followed complaints that, as a result of the deductions, many state governments find it extremely difficult to pay workers salaries and look after other important financial obligations.

Col. Attah also discussed the Council of State meeting. The Council of State meeting welcomed with appreciation the successful completion of the assignment of the National Constitutional Conference and said that states were mobilized toward educating public opinion on the draft constitution through viable debate and constructive criticisms before the draft was finally approved by the Provisional Ruling Council. The administrator declined comments on how soon the meeting of the PRC [Provisional Ruling Council] will take place.

Shortly after the head of state had left the council's chambers, the state administrators held brief private consultations to digest other national issues raised at the meeting. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, the chief of general staff, and service chiefs were part of the full session of the Council. [end recording]

#### **Meeting Ends; No Comment on Coup Convictions**

*AB2007100995 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English  
0900 GMT 20 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Council of State has concluded its meeting without discussing the fate of the convicted coup plotters. Speaking with newsmen after the meeting in Abuja, the administrator of Anambra State, Colonel Mike Attah, said the issue of the convicts was not discussed. Col. Mike Attah, however, said the council reappraised the security situation in the country, and resolved to give more assistance to security agents to combat violent crimes. The meeting also decided that government should enter into dialogue with various agencies and religious organizations on the need for peaceful coexistence in the country. On the economy, Col. Mike Attah announced that it was resolved that the Federal Government should temporarily suspend deductions from state allocations from the federation accounts to enable them redress their economic problems. He also stated that the Council of State discussed the Petroleum Trust Fund and government's desire to ensure that it begins operations as soon as possible. The Federal Government, he said, wants Nigerians to start benefiting from the trust fund.

#### **8 Supreme Court Judges Withdraw From Abiola Trial**

*AB1907134995 Paris AFP in English  
1345 GMT 19 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, July 19 (AFP) — Eight Supreme Court judges in Abuja have decided to withdraw from participating in the treason trial of Chief Moshood Abiola to remove any risk of bias on their part, press reports said here Wednesday [19 July].

Abiola's lawyers had earlier challenged the competence of the judges to hear his case since all the jurists are involved in another suit with NATIONAL CONCORD newspaper, owned by the detained politician.

At a sitting Tuesday convened to fulfil a promise made by the court May 16 to explain why they decided to stay out of Abiola's treason trial, the judges announced that a new panel would be set up to hear the case, the reports said.

His wife Kudiratu Abiola, who attended the Supreme Court sitting, was quoted as saying by the independent A.M. newspaper that the federal government has planned to impose a death sentence on her husband.

"They planned to sentence him to death so that the whole world would begin to appeal to them for clemency", she was quoted as saying at the end of the court sitting.

Abiola's principal counsel, Godwin Kolawole Ajayi, had argued that the eight Supreme Court judges including the president of the court, Mohammed Bello, were at risk of being seen as biased by ordinary citizens in sitting on the case of a person with whom they are in legal warfare for alleged libel.

The eight judges had last year sued National Concord Company for an alleged defamation by the newspaper. The newspaper had reported two years ago that each of the judges had received a gift of a Mercedes Benz car from former military head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, when he was about to leave office.

Abiola, a Moslem tycoon, is facing charges of treason following his self-declaration as president of the country on the basis of a June 12, 1993 presidential election, later annulled by the military.

The businessman is widely believed to have won the election.

He was on July 6 last year formally charged with treason before the Abuja Federal High Court.

Since then, his battle for freedom and challenges against detention have been a long-drawn battle in several other courts in Lagos, Kaduna and the Supreme Court.

The government has so far refused to obey court orders, issued in Lagos and Kaduna, calling for Abiola's release.

Treason carries the death sentence on conviction in Nigeria.



### Health Minister Appeals For Cuban Assistance

AB1907195395 *Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English*  
1700 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of health, Dr. Ikechukwu Madubuike, has appealed to the Cuban Government to assist Nigeria in her health care delivery program. Dr. Madubuike made the appeal in Lagos when the Cuban ambassador to Nigeria, Dr. (Geraldo Ivi), visited him. The minister announced that a national health forum, which focuses on all key areas of the health sector, will soon be held in the country. The summit will also deliberate on preventive medicine to find ways to stop expending over 80 percent of the sector's budget for its social health care.

Earlier, the Cuban envoy reiterated his country's continuous support in the provision of health personnel. Nigeria and Cuba have agreements on health and cultural matters.

### Government Approves New Petroleum Institute

AB1907081595 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*  
in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Federal Government has approved the establishment of a second petroleum technology training institute in Kaduna. The minister of state for petroleum, Dr. Kabiru Chafe, disclosed this during a courtesy call on the Kaduna State administrator, Colonel Lawal Ja'afaru Isa. The minister said that the head of state, General Sani Abacha, had directed that the institute should open this academic year. He explained that the decision to establish the institute was informed by the inadequacy of the number of the personnel being turned out by the Petroleum Institute in Warri, Delta State.

Dr. Chafe thanked the administrator for sanitizing what he described as the chaotic petroleum market in Kaduna State. He said that the ministry had adopted some of Col. Isa's strategies for application in other parts of the country with unstable petrol distribution system. Responding, the administrator assured the ministry of the cooperation of the state in ensuring smooth operation of the oil industry. [passage omitted]

### Sierra Leone

#### Government—80 Rebels Dead, 500 Killed in 2 Weeks

AB1907134595 *Paris AFP in English*  
1330 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, July 19 (AFP) — Sierra Leone Government troops have killed another 80 rebels in 48 hours, bringing the rebel death toll in a

two-week army offensive in the south to around 500, state radio here said Wednesday [19 July].

A 20-minute surveillance flight by helicopter gunship "spotted a massive concentration of rebels" to the southwest of the second city Bo, 170 kilometres (105 miles) east of Freetown, the station said quoting a military statement.

A special task force was Wednesday continuing mopping up operations around Bumpah and Matru, respectively some 20 kilometres (12 miles) and 60 kilometres (35 miles) southwest of Bo.

Operations were also underway Wednesday in the neighbouring Mekanji Hills, the site of two economically vital mines which were put out of operation by rebel attacks in January.

Remaining rebels are being tracked down, the station said. Five rebel suspects were arrested Tuesday bearing Revolutionary United Front (RUF) tattoos on their backs and foreheads, but denied belonging to the rebel movement.

These figures follow army claims to have killed hundreds of rebels after the offensive began two weeks ago and bring the official rebel death toll in the operation to around 500.

The RUF forces are widely believed to number under 2,000 men, implying a major setback for the organisation. Independent observers have been unable to confirm the government figures.

RUF leader Foday Sankoh began his rebellion in the extreme southeast of the country in late March 1991. Some 10,000 are estimated to have died in the fighting, while nearly 40 percent of the population have been forced to leave their homes.

The man Sankoh originally wanted to overthrow — former president Joseph Momoh — was ousted in a coup on April 29, 1992, which brought the military junta headed by Captain Valentine Strasser to power.

### Army Retakes Two Towns, Six Villages

AB1807142295 *Paris AFP in English*  
1415 GMT 18 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, July 18 (AFP) — Sierra Leone government forces have regained control of two towns and six villages southwest of the second city after fighting back rebels, state radio here said Tuesday [18 July] quoting military sources.

The two towns named were Petema and Serabu, each around 35 kilometres (20 miles) southwest of Bo, itself 170 kilometres (105 miles) east of the capital Freetown.



The army has been carrying out a major offensive in the area for over two weeks, which has reportedly left hundreds of Revolutionary United Front (RUF) fighters dead.

According to the radio, a vehicle ferrying some 50 rebels to "ambush government troops" on a key road to the town of Matru, 60 kilometres (35 miles) southwest of Bo, was "bombarded from the air" during the operation. It gave no figure for casualties on either side.

Diplomats here Tuesday put recent government successes down to "the training input" from the South African security firm Executive Outcomes, which has been hired to train the Sierra Leone Army in guerrilla warfare.

The two towns named are close to two economically vital mining sites, which were put out of operation by rebel attacks in January as part of an apparent RUF policy of crippling the devastated country's economy.

The RUF also carried out a series of attacks in May in the diamond-rich Kono district around Koidu, 250 kilometres (155 miles) east of Freetown. Diamond merchants and Kono civilians on Monday paid a courtesy call on Secretary of State for Mineral Resources Lieutenant Colonel Robert Koroma following the region's recapture by the Army late last month.

Delegation leader Sorie Fofanah delivered a request that civilians in the area should be allowed to carry arms and ammunition "for their personal defence and protection from rebel attacks and to protect their diamond plots."

Meanwhile, Koroma has announced new guidelines on mining in Kono including the registration and issuing of identity cards for all miners. Soldiers in the area have been banned from doubling as "private security personnel" to mining companies.

"The new strategy is to ensure maximum protection of lives and property against any future rebel offensive," Koroma said.

Sierra Leone's four-year civil war began in the extreme southeast of the country in late March 1991. Over 10,000 have died in the fighting, according to official figures, while nearly 40 percent of the poverty-stricken country's 4.5 million people have been forced to leave their homes.

The military government came to power in a coup in April 1992, ousting former president Joseph Momoh, now in exile in Guinea.

### Military Claims Capture of 'Key' Rebel Base

AB2007084795 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 19 Jul 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Sierra Leone Army is maintaining its offensive against rebels of Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front]. They now claim a successful action against a rebel base in the east of the country, and it's tactically a key target, as it could relieve the pressure on a main highway that's been all but shut down by rebel ambushes. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

Military authorities here have now confirmed the destruction of a supply and training base used by Foday Sankoh's rebels at (Kaled Menema) in the east of the country. It was used to carry out attacks in the east and south of the country. According to military sources today, troops from the Army's Fourth and Sixth Battalions saw action in the operation, and heavy superior firepower was unleashed on the base by the Army.

The military say that rebels from the base had ambushed vehicles on parts of the Bo-Kenema highway, making it nearly impossible for unescorted vehicles to go through, and that the base had coordinated attacks on both civilian and military targets. Six rebels were reported killed, and the military claimed that none of their own troops were killed. The military also claimed that they discovered army uniforms similar to the ones used by government forces, as well as Chinese made weapons.

The discovery of the military uniforms may throw some light on what had been puzzling many here: How men, wearing military uniforms and looking like government troops, have been seen attacking civilian convoys in villages and areas where government troops could not have had any such uniforms.

Meanwhile, the weekly newspaper, AFRO TIMES, has in a story headlined, RUF Juju Man Captured, told how a man living 30 miles from here helped the rebels during their various attacks. Allegedly, the man told the authorities that he was recruited by the RUF some time ago, and that he helped them by providing charms and divinations. It is said that his villagers became suspicious when he disappeared suddenly during rebel attacks. Allegedly, he had told his captors that he was issued with an RUF pass to allow him to go about his business without hindrance from bands of rebels operating in the battle areas.

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